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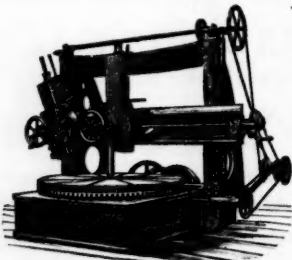
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THE AMERICAN.

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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1887.

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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

JULY has gone, leaving behind it the repute of having been, in Philadelphia, the hottest month known for a century, and one of the most notable for violent electric storms. Sir William Thomson's theory that the sun is losing its force by the radiation of heat is felt to be less alarming, in view of what it still is equal to. And the world sighs for the time when science will make us masters of the weather, by showing us how to bring down in refreshing rains the moisture which has been evaporated, without waiting till a week or ten days of continuous heat have passed over us.

The figures show that Philadelphia was the hottest place on the continent north of Florida. A few places surpassed us for a day or two, and at no time was the condition of things so dreadful as in Cincinnati a few years ago. But taking the average of the month, we had the uncomfortable distinction of getting more work out of the sun than any other American city. This is not an exceptional experience, and it lays upon our city a very large responsibility for the care of the poorer classes and their children during such summers. Fortunately we have no tenement-house system; but the wards along the Delaware, especially in the old city, are a very densely packed mass of humanity, for whose comfort and health more might be done than has been attempted. The Delaware itself is a great resource for the relief of this pressure, especially in the case of the children. The river's air is a specific for the cure of many forms of summer disease.

WE were inclined to unite with the friends of the administration in congratulations on the cessation of the troubles about the Fisheries. It did look as though both our fishermen and the Canadian authorities had come to see more clearly the boundary line which defined rights on both sides, and that the unneighborly refusal of anything beyond "wood, water and shelter" was to constitute the whole of our complaint against our neighbors. But the troubles have broken out afresh. The Canadians complain that American fishermen have been taking mackerel within the three-mile limit, and for this offense they have seized and fined several of them. In the case of at least one American vessel this three-mile rule has been applied with great harshness. The vessel crossed the line in search of two of its own men, who had drifted away in a boat. It had the right to do this under such restrictive regulations as the Canadian government sees proper to impose. But the regulation actually established is that a foreign fishing vessel which crosses that line shall report at once to the nearest custom-house, exhibit its papers, pay the usual fee, and accept a clearance. This clearly is vexatious in intention as well as in effect. Few countries would pass such a law, and none has ever been able to enforce it. The fine of \$400 for failure to comply with it is a piece of robbery under forms of law, in which our government cannot afford to acquiesce. Mr. Cleveland could put a stop to it within sixty hours if he chose to use the power our law has put in his hands.

OUR cruisers continue to seize sealing-vessels which are found to exercise their business in Behring's Sea. It is claimed that this sea is land-locked, and that this gives us the right to determine who and under what conditions its fisheries of any sort shall be enjoyed. We doubt the validity of the claim, but we infer from the general line of action of our State Department, as managed by Mr. Bayard, that there is strong reason for insisting upon it. Certainly an excess of zeal in the assertion of our national rights has not been the Department's most notable weakness.

WHAT shall be done with the Hon. Samuel J. Randall, Democratic member of Congress, from the third Pennsylvania district? In the earlier months of Mr. Cleveland's administration, before he and Mr. Manning had studied up the Tariff question, and had persuaded themselves of the beauties and utilities of Free Trade, Mr. Randall was in high favor in Washington. Mr. Tilden was the sage whose counsels guided the President's policy, and Mr. Tilden had become convinced that the American people were not as eager for Free Trade as he had thought in 1876. So he rather favored Mr. Randall and his friends, the Democratic Protectionists, as an anchor to the windward for the party. But Mr. Tilden's death deprived Mr. Cleveland of the benefits of his advice, and Mr. Randall began to fall into disfavor. He was conspicuously snubbed in the appointment of important officials in his own State. He and his friends were dealt with when they showed a disposition to vote down Mr. Morrison's Tariff bill. As Mr. Watterson assures us, the administration did all it could to secure the passage of that bill. And among the things done was a frank and free expression of Mr. Cleveland's wishes for its success, which he made to certain Democrats who came to see him about the "patronage" of their districts, and who were known to agree with Mr. Randall rather than with Mr. Morrison. All this has not availed to turn Mr. Randall from his naughtiness; and worse than all, he is certain to be more potent for good or evil in the next house than in the last. In the general diminution of the Democratic majority, his wing of the party has suffered less than the other. And his recent letter to the *St. Louis Republican* shows that the treatment he has received has made him more obstreperous in his assertion of his principles than he ever was before.

How shall he be brought to a sense of the error of his ways? Mr. Watterson sees but one way to coerce him into compliance with the wishes of the majority of the party. It is for a bill to revise the Tariff in a Free Trade sense to be introduced into the next House as the Administration's bill. And then any Democrat who votes against it is to be read out of the party. The weak place in this proposal is that the administration can elect no members of Congress. That is done by the constituencies, and the Democrats who support the Protectionist policy do so in accordance with the wishes and the interests of their constituents. It would be political suicide for them to do as Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Carlisle, and Mr. Watterson wish them.

The proposal has its value as showing how complete and intimate is the agreement between Mr. Cleveland and the radically Free Trade wing of the party, if any evidence of that were needed after that letter to Mr. Manning. There will be no possibility of disguising the President's attitude towards our national industries in the campaign of 1888.

THE seven Democrats on the Indiana jury refused to find the returning judges guilty of altering the tally-sheets, in spite of the evidence and of the judges. So much the worse for the Democracy of Indiana. Had these criminals been found guilty, it might have been said that the Democratic party in that State has conscience enough to punish the men who tried to disgrace it by breaking the laws. But this failure of justice through the force of partisan sympathy leaves no room for such a plea. The honesty and honor of the State are arrayed, as in Ohio, against a party "which does such things and takes pleasure in them that do them."

Indiana, thanks to the hard fight made by Mr. Harrison, and to the illegal exclusion of Mr. Robertson from the office of lieutenant-governor, to which the people elected him, is a Republican state more certainly than in 1880. It will appear in the next Republican Convention with a delegation united for Mr. Harrison,

who never stood so high in the confidence and affection of the party as since his splendid fight of last year. It was after just such a fight that Abraham Lincoln was made the Republican candidate for the presidency. In both cases the legislature was won by the Democrats through a gerrymander, while the Republicans secured a popular majority on the State ticket. In both contests a great State was brought into the Republican line chiefly through the labors of a strong leader, and a national victory of the party thus made possible.

THE Republican Convention of Ohio has done its work very admirably. That it would renominate Mr. Foraker to the governorship of the State was a foregone conclusion. That it would endorse Senator Sherman as the choice of the people of Ohio for the office of President, was almost as certain, although the efforts of the *Toledo Blade* and some Republicans in the Western Reserve seemed to call this into doubt. The one point on which it might have blundered was its platform. That which it adopted has but one fault. It ought to have been shorter. The art of platform writing is not possessed by everybody. It is the art of saying much in a few, well-chosen, epigrammatic phrases. Neither the composition of newspaper editorials, nor the making of political speeches, is a proper training for the work. The ideas of the Ohio document are excellent; but the people do not want to read a treatise.

The platform, as our readers will see in another part of this paper, declares for the maintenance of the protective character of our tariff, for the restoration of the duties on wools and woollens, for national aid to education, for the political and social emancipation of Southern labor as necessary to the welfare of the Northern workmen, for the enforcement and extension of civil service reform, and for the farther restriction of immigration by laws for the exclusion of undesirable immigrants. It denounces with justice the course of the Democratic party in Ohio, and certain features of Mr. Cleveland's administration, notably his treatment of the veterans of the war.

The strong declaration in favor of Mr. Sherman as a candidate for the presidency is censured by some of Mr. Blaine's friends as premature. Others of them do not take this ground, because they know that it was they who raised the issue and forced the Republicans of the State to speak out. Offers were made of the vice-presidency to one Republican of prominence, if he would keep the State convention silent, and secure a slice of the delegation next year for Mr. Blaine. It was when these facts came to be known that the body of the Republicans felt that the time to speak had come; and when the Convention assembled the unanimity was so great that the only choice was between a strong expression of preference and a weak one. Some friends of Mr. Blaine offered a weak resolution, but it was rejected in committee by a vote of 18 to 3. In the convention they made no further opposition.

IN Texas, the people voted on Thursday of the present week, on the question of constitutional prohibition. The probability is, —we write before the event,—that it was defeated.

A State so overwhelmingly Democratic as Texas, with a large German population besides, is not the best field for such measures of reform. Senator Reagan risked much in the hearty support he gave the measure. He is one of the statesmen of the Confederacy who have their faces toward the future. He does not rest his claims to distinction on the share he took in the "Lost Cause." He has worked for the welfare of both the Nation and the State with a heartiness and an energy which entitle him to universal respect. The chief personal influence on the other side was that of Jeff. Davis, who, at the close of the canvass, sent a letter to the opponents of the amendment assuring them of his agreement and sympathy. He is opposed to Prohibition on the general ground that "the world is governed too much." We do not see that Mr. Davis has had much ground to complain of the excessive activity

of government, so far as he is concerned. But perhaps his thoughts go back to the time when he "wanted to be let alone."

In one sense Mr. Davis is quite right. The new spirit of collective and public action for the reform of great social evils seems new in the South. It is out of harmony with the idea of things which for two generations has ruled there. It is largely the outgrowth of the churches, which have been liberated for their proper work by the cessation of their complicity with slavery. It is the work of the army of educators, who have become a new social power in the South, since the education of the people was more earnestly undertaken. Without regard to the abstract advisability or otherwise of Prohibitory legislation, the positions of Mr. Reagan and Mr. Davis illustrate the New South and the Old—this latter still looking back to the past and declining to believe that the sun shines as it did "before the war."

EXACTLY how the people of Kentucky voted, in their election last Monday, is not yet known, as the week draws to a close. It is evident that the Democratic majority, which used to be so enormous, is very much reduced, and Col. Bradley, the Republican candidate for governor, has been claiming his election, by a small majority. The greater probability, we think, is that General Buckner has pulled through by about 10,000 or so, as against the 34,839 majority which Mr. Cleveland had in 1884. This is an important Republican growth. It represents the increase of the Protectionist opinion, the revival of the old Whig and Unionist element, the revolt of many independent citizens against State mismanagement, and perhaps other tides and currents of public feeling. Kentucky has been regarded as a hide-bound Bourbon State, scarcely less fixed in her political attachments than Texas, but it is evident that there may easily be a revolution not far off.

THE New York Republicans, have decided to hold their State Convention on the 14th of next month, and curiously as it may seem to us in Pennsylvania, this is spoken of as an "early" date, leaving a long time for the canvass. What is most notable is that the arrangement has been made by a substantially unanimous voice, and that there is an unusual appearance of a harmonious effort to carry the State for the Republican ticket. With rare exceptions to the rule, New York politics are addicted to factional divisions and personal intrigues, and the years in which harmony truly prevails in either party form a lean minority indeed.

THE 15th, 16th, and 17th of September are the days fixed for the centenary commemoration of the Convention which drafted the Constitution. The convention did its work through the heat of summer. It had no quorum until May 25th. It adjourned September 17th, after submitting the Constitution to the people of the thirteen States. By the next Fourth of July ten States had ratified the Constitution, and the city of Philadelphia had a grand celebration of the day in honor of the new era which was dawning upon the country. It was decided upon hastily, and all preparations were made between Monday and Thursday, but anyone who reads the account Francis Hopkinson gives of it in the second volume of his "Miscellaneous Essays" will see that it was very spirited and creditable. It might even be taken as a model, *mutatis mutandis*, for the commemoration now preparing.

It is notable how prominent were the industrial features in the great procession of 1788 in our city, and in the corresponding one at Baltimore in the same year. The prostration of American industry, for want of the protecting care of a national government worthy of the name, was a chief motive to the formation and adoption of the Constitution. It reconciled to it both those who desired a stronger government, as did Washington and Hamilton, and the still larger number who feared that the Constitution gave the central government too much power. The pressure of an actual need drove theories into the background. Hence the propriety of the great procession of trades and industries which will contribute one of the chief features of this year's commemoration.

WITH Monday last the law went into effect which requires the payment of wages as often as once a fortnight in this commonwealth. If the Supreme Court do not set the law aside as an unconstitutional interference between employers and their workmen, the law probably will be productive of much good. Experience shows that frequent payment of wages, *i. e.* the payment of wages in small bulks, conduces to the sobriety and thrift of the working classes. Better even than this fortnightly payment would be weekly payment, and that on Monday, not Saturday.

The workingmen in some quarters are said to disbelieve in the enforcement of the law, and talk of strikes to enforce it. We presume there will be no need resort to such extreme measures as this. The simple publication of the names of firms which attempt to set the law at defiance probably would suffice in all but a very few cases.

WE have ignored hitherto the foolish and wicked bill proposed in the Georgia legislature to punish with fines and the chain-gang teachers of "mixed" schools in that State. The law is aimed, as is well known, at the Faculty of Atlanta University, which was established with Northern money and by Northern men to educate the teachers and preachers of the colored race in that State. When it was chartered by the State, this was specified as its object; and it has been in the receipt of an income from funds given by the national government for popular education, but controlled by the State legislature. The professors in the school, having no institution at hand to which they might send their own children, and not being afflicted with negrophobia, permitted them to study with the colored classes, just as colored students attend with white in Harvard, Yale, the University of Pennsylvania, and probably our other colleges generally. This is the offense at which this new law is aimed, as only one case has occurred, we understand, of any other white student being allowed to attend. First the University Faculty were charged with misappropriation of the grant of public money, as though any colored student got less because one or two white boys sat in the same bench with him. Now, to put a decisive stop to this recognition of black and white as equal, a bill is offered to make it penal for a colored student to study in a school or college for whites, and *vice versa*. So long as it was merely a proposal, we ignored it, in the belief that the State of Atticus G. Haygood was incapable of such wicked folly. But the bill has been reported favorably, every white man on the Committee of Education voting in the affirmative, and only the two colored members in the negative. And we see no evidence that it excites indignation among the people of Georgia. They sit still while men and women of culture and philanthropy are threatened with the living death of the chain-gang for doing what is done at West Point under the authority of the United States, and is done in every Northern college worthy of the name. Did the white members of that committee actually meet with the two black men who raised this indignant protest? Does the legislature admit them and other colored members to its floor, or has it a "Jim Crow" gallery where they must sit and vote? And if white men associate with black in the legislature and its committees, is it an offense of high criminality to teach the two classes in the same room?

If there be not common sense and humanity enough in the Democrats of Georgia to put an end to this vile piece of legislation then the Democrats of the North should interfere. Do they wish to go into the next Presidential campaign with this Georgian law in evidence as to the way in which the Freedmen are regarded and treated by their former masters? If they do, the Republican party will not be a loser.

It seems we were misled by the dispatches in saying that Louth and Queens counties had been exempted from the operation of the Irish Coercion law. Every county in Ireland is placed under the ban, either in its full force, or with regard to a part of its tyrannical provisions. This has its bearing on the rights of American citizens traveling in Ireland. Even under the milder Coercion laws of the past, Americans not of Irish birth have been ar-

rested and put to great inconveniences by the authorities. Mr. Henry George had a narrow escape from being committed to jail by a Connaught magistrate for the offense of having some copies of "Progress and Poverty" in his satchel. Rev. George W. Pepper, an Irish Protestant, was as good as arrested for saying in a public lecture that we have in America thousands of women as good as Queen Victoria. He was saved from arrest only by threatening the chief-constable that the British minister at Washington would be looked up if he were! These are samples of many similar cases. How will it be under a law which extends the power of committing magistrates almost indefinitely, dispenses with any public hearing, and allows six month's imprisonment on less evidence than was alleged in the case of the London milliner, whose ill treatment caused an adjournment of the House of Commons? It surely is the duty of our government to protest that just as both England and America refuse to allow their citizens to be subjected to the intolerant code of Moslem countries, so we must insist that Americans traveling in Ireland shall be placed under the extra-territorial jurisdiction of our consuls.

The spirit in which the new law will be enforced is indicated by the treatment Gen. P. A. Collins received last week at Belfast. Mr. Collins is an American soldier and a member of Congress. He is one of the ablest and most judicious men of his race in America. His reelection to Congress last year, it will be remembered, was forced upon him, the Democrats of his district being unable to unite upon any other candidate. But he is a member of the Irish American League, and in Glasgow he had indicated publicly his sympathy with Mr. Parnell and the Home Rule party. So when he reached Belfast he was cross-examined by detectives as to his name, business, destination, and so forth. His baggage was ransacked in an ostentatious search for dynamite. The very sides of his trunks were sounded, after their contents had been emptied out in the presence of a gazing crowd. And in every possible way General Collins was made to understand that he was a person of whom the government of his native country disapproved very highly, and that his room would be preferred to his company.

If our authorities would retaliate by treating in the same fashion the baggage of the next Tory member of Parliament who lands at New York, there would be an end of this form of studied and offensive insult.

THE supposed peace between the Home Rulers and the Tories has not made itself visible in the late debates on the Land bill. The Irish members, with the support of the Liberals, led by Mr. Morley, have made a dead set at the fourth clause of the bill, which provides that the landlord may make service of an eviction notice by sending it in a registered letter, instead of by personal service, and otherwise facilitates the work of getting rid of tenants. As the clause puts the tenant in a more insecure position than ever before, and cancels some of the advantages secured him by Mr. Gladstone's land laws, it makes it doubtful whether it would not be wiser to defeat the measure by dilatory debate, rather than let this "Clause IV." acquire the force of law. But the Tories declined to go a step farther in the way of concessions, and used their majority to vote down every proposal. As a consequence the temper of the Irish grew warm again, and the younger Healy was suspended, not unreasonably, for using very violent language toward a Tory member.

It is said that Lord Salisbury has notified his followers to be in readiness for a dissolution of Parliament. There are difficulties about either maintaining or remodelling the ministry which do not appear on the surface, but which grow out of its support by a coalition, which is agreed on but one question of public policy. If the report be true that such a notice has been given, we do not see what the Tories have to expect except defeat. All the by-elections point one way. The last is in the Northern of the two districts into which the Forest of Dean, in Gloucestershire, is divided. The region is not a "forest" district at all, but a great centre of

iron-mining. It remained Liberal even in 1886. But the election shows a Liberal gain so marked as to lead the Gladstonians to claim that the bolters had come back.

Mr. Gladstone seems to renew his youth in the presence of these brighter prospects. Every speech is livelier and more buoyant than the last. A victory like that of 1880 he thinks is ahead, and like that it will be a social as well as a political triumph. Then as now he was lying under a social interdict. The Jingo took every opportunity to snub him, as the Unionists do now. But Mr. Gladstone at the head of a Liberal ministry, and with a Liberal majority behind him, cannot be snubbed. He will be hated as heartily as before and but hardly ostracised.

THE severest stroke the Salisbury government has suffered in the by-election is that inflicted by the Home Rulers at Glasgow, on Tuesday, in the triumphant election of Sir George O. Trevelyan. The vote showed a large gain for Home Rule: as compared with the election of 1886, Trevelyan had 290 more votes than the Gladstonian candidate of last year, while the vote on the other side fell off 214. Even compared with 1885, when the Liberals had not split, there was a gain. When it is considered that the candidate of the Government was Mr. Evelyn Ashley, a popular Whig, son of the late famous philanthropist, Lord Shaftesbury, and that there were many misgivings as to the disposition of the Irish voters to turn in cordially for Mr. Trevelyan,—remembering his action while Irish Secretary,—the importance of the result to the Home Rulers is seen to be very great. The change of votes implies, as in the other by-elections, that there is a real shift of public opinion, and that the country is coming to consent to Mr. Gladstone's measures. The Tories,—and even more their "Liberal Unionist" allies,—are demoralized. This is the severest admonition they have had. Their only answer is that for the present they have a majority in the Commons, and that they do not need either to resign or dissolve while their combination holds together. The life of a parliament being five years, they need not, on this programme worry themselves for four years to come. But, of course, the fallacy in this view is the extreme improbability of their present combination holding together. The shifting over of men like Trevelyan weakens it, and the choice of Home Rulers for Unionists in the by-elections wears away its strength; while the intrigues and schemes of the Churchills and Chamberlains threaten it with continued distraction. At one point or another, there may be, and no doubt will be, a majority against the Government, and a new parliament must be chosen.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR STATE TREASURER.

THE election in Pennsylvania bids fair to be left to the politicians. It is one of those years when their management is generally submitted to, and their schemes run little risk of being thwarted. Yet it is a matter not altogether removed from public concern. It is to be presumed that the people are interested in the choice of officials holding the rank of a judge of the Supreme Court and a Treasurer of the State. It is reasonable to suppose that they have an interest beyond that which is represented in their behalf by the professional and self-seeking elements in political affairs.

If the masses of the Republican party are wise,—even measurably and seasonably prudent,—they will themselves take a part in the procedure that leads up to the election. Their Convention will meet at Harrisburg, in a few days. Its nominations have already been designated. There is not exactly such a "slate" as used to be fixed,—in 1882, for instance,—but the same sort of prearrangement has been made that was once found to be intolerable. Practically, it has been determined whom the Convention must name. For State Treasurer, for example, we are to have again Captain Hart,—who, in the election of 1877, suffered defeat as a candidate for that office.

Precisely why Captain Hart should again be presented by the

Republican party of Pennsylvania as its candidate for Treasurer of the State, it would puzzle any one to explain, unless the reasons are sought entirely within the narrow limits of politicians' schemes. Captain Hart is simply and entirely a subordinate of the small circle of the gentlemen who usually manage the Republican politics of Pennsylvania. Aside from his service to them, his readiness to accept their "orders," his perfect freedom from any independent force of his own, no special qualification for the Treasurership would be ascribed to him which is not possessed by twenty thousand,—perhaps we might say twice as many,—Republicans of Pennsylvania. The sole reason of his being suggested, the sole reason why the State Convention is expected to nominate him, is the simple fact that Mr. Quay and his *entourage* desire to have him in charge of the State Treasury.

As a matter of fact, Captain Hart should not be nominated at all. Neither his abilities, his standing before the people of the State, nor his experience as a financier, makes him a proper candidate; and the practice of having insignificant men put into the control of the commonwealth's great treasury, at the dictation of political managers, and to be subservient to their wishes, should be broken up by a vigorous application of popular disapproval. Captain Hart already represents in his own person one such experience. When he was run for this same office, just ten years ago, he was defeated. His party had carried the State the year before, and carried it again the year after; but in that campaign it was beaten on the whole ticket. Captain Hart fell behind his Democratic competitor nearly ten thousand votes, and what was worse for himself he ran lowest of all the Republican candidates. Judge Sterrett had a larger vote and so had Mr. Passmore. The popular verdict was most unfavorable as to the fitness of the nomination for Treasurer.

Whether the Republican Convention will consider these facts and draw a reasonable lesson from them, we do not undertake to predict. Perhaps the "state" is sufficiently well fixed. Perhaps there are enough delegates secured by the State managers to make their schemes certain of success, and to deprive the Convention of any real function of selecting and choosing. But if this be not so, it would be a sign of Republican good sense to take up some candidate for the important office of Treasurer who has a recognized standing before the people, and gives assurance that he would discharge the duties of the place with an independent judgment of what is demanded by the public interests.

LORD SALISBURY ON FREE TRADE.

IT is forty-one years since Sir Robert Peel carried through the English Parliament a bill which committed the nation to the principle of Free Trade. Two considerations moved the House of Commons to follow the Tory premier in this step, which was a turning of his back upon the professions of his previous career. The first was Mr. Cobden's assurance that England's example was the strength of the Protectionist policy, and that her adoption of Free Trade would overthrow the tariffs of the world. As this would change the course of the world's commerce in England's favor, and would enable her to dispose of infinite quantities of Manchester cottons and Sheffield hardware, it was thought worth the venture. And for a time it seemed likely that the prediction would be fulfilled. First America, then France and Germany, did follow the English precedent, greatly to England's advantage. But in the longer run the current has turned in the other direction. A wave of Protectionist sentiment began to sweep round the world, as *The (London) Times* expressed it. One country after another followed the American example of 1861, rather than that of England in 1846. And now the strength of the Protectionist policy is the support given it by a nation more numerous, more wealthy, more progressive than England,—a nation of which Mr. Gladstone says, "they are passing us at an easy canter." It is nearly ten years since the greatest of continental statesmen, the Chancellor Bismarck, declared that the success of America had converted him from Free Trade to Protection.

The second reason which moved Parliament in 1846 was the outbreak of the Irish famine. Strange to say, it was this which turned the scale against Free Trade. Sir Robert Peel's sliding scale of duties on wheat had been found to work well in Great Britain. Under its operation the price of bread had been reasonable; there had been an entire cessation throughout Great Britain of the popular distress of which the Anti-Corn Law League had made the most. For half a year the League hardly had made a stir, and seemed likely to lapse into innocuous desuetude. But the news that people in Ireland were dying in myriads for want of food was made the fulcrum for a revival of the agitation. There was no logical connection between the two facts, but there was a superficial show of connection. Sir Robert's sliding scale duties did not keep food out of Ireland. The trouble in Ireland was not that protective duties had made food dear, but that the people had nothing to buy food with. To bring wheat down from 80s. to 40s. a quarter would not have put an additional loaf into any Irish cabin. And on food given by other countries to keep the Irish people alive, no duty would be collected whatever the law might be. More than this, the repeal of the sliding scale of duties was sure to hurt Ireland in the near and remote future. The country was producing nothing but food, and was to continue in that business, for anything England would do or will do for her. To repeal the corn laws was to refuse her the solitary advantage which British legislation had conferred upon her industries. It was to deprive her of the assurance that she would get a fair price for her harvest, when she had one to sell. It was to expose her farming—and she has nothing else—to the competition of the American prairie homesteader, and the half-starved and scarcely-clad Hindoo. It is this competition which has prostrated Ireland in recent years, as it has grown in intensity with the improvement of the means of transportation. It is this which makes even the judicially-determined rents of 1881-2 already impossible of payment. As *North and South* puts it, Ireland is the scene of a battle between landlords and tenants over the harvests which, under the competitions of Free Trade, are unequal to the support of both.

This is what Free Trade in food did for Ireland. It did not need any prophet to foresee this result. Mr. Carleton in his humorous sketch, "Pat Purcell, the Pig-Driver," pointed it out at the time, and warned his countrymen that a fatal blow had been dealt to such remnants of prosperity as they had. But English economists and agitators argued gravely for the benefit which Ireland would derive from the abolition of protection to the only product left her, and English statesmen yielded to the pressure. The result has been to increase the difficulties of the English problem in Ireland, and to add force to the demand for a dissolution of the Union, since the last benefit Ireland derived from it—the favor shown to her food products in the Great Britain markets—has been taken away. The Irish justly demand to be allowed to control their own affairs, since England so misinterprets their needs as to inflict on them the severest injury when she is most concerned to benefit them.

Mr. Gladstone proposes to let them have their way to a limited extent, and calls attention to the fact that the civilized world supports his policy. Lord Salisbury retorts that the civilized world is opposed to Free Trade. There is a fallacy in such a retort. It is that of the *metabasis eis allo genos* of Aristotelian logic. The question of Free Trade is one of expediency, of which every nation judges according to its own circumstances, just as it determines which form of government suits its own circumstances the best. That of Irish Home Rule is a question of justice, of a people's right to the possession of themselves and their country. And in questions of justice there is a common basis for a collective judgment of mankind. The vote of America against Free Trade has weight and force; and yet there may be situations in which that is the better policy for both sides,—as between Canada and the United States. The voice of America echoing the demands of the Irish people for national self-government is of far greater weight, and far more general validity.

Mr. Gladstone might retort that Lord Salisbury agrees with "the civilized world" in its distrust of Free Trade, and therefore might afford to give it due weight in the case of Ireland. In reply to a deputation of British sugar-refiners, the English premier announced his readiness to retort by premiums on the home manufacture of refined sugar, or duties on the import, if the continental countries continued to pay bounties on the export. This is a very special case, but it involves the whole principle of Free Trade. If the Free Trader be right, England is benefited by those bounties. Sugar is the cheaper; the consumer is the better off. And the interest of the consumer is that of the whole nation, while the interest of the producer is a class interest. Yet Lord Salisbury declares his readiness to legislate in the interest of the producer, without regard to that of the consumer. He is a Protectionist in principle, and sides with "the civilized world" against England. He is the first English premier who has dared to use such language for forty years. It marks the progress of opinion that even in England the chief of the real rulers of the land should use such language.

THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

WHILE Mr. Powderly has announced the opposition of the Knights of Labor to unrestricted immigration, the Charity Organization Societies of the United States have been comparing notes and coming to a like conclusion. Fifteen months ago these societies began to move in this matter, and in June last they reported that of seventeen organizations, extending from New York to Kansas City, twelve agreed that some action should be taken to regulate the character of the immigration into America.

Ostensibly the point of view taken by Mr. Powderly and his associates differs from that of the Charity Societies, since the former consider the effects of imported labor upon the wages of American artisans and operatives, while the latter are interested in the burdens put upon the public by the arrival of penniless and dependent aliens.

The magnitude of the question entitles it to the widest attention. In 1880, of the total population of the United States 13 per cent., or 6,680,000 were of foreign birth. This census return makes no account of those born on our soil of foreign parents, and, probably, this is an item of little consequence, for such has been the power of assimilation in this country, that in the second generation nearly all foreign peculiarities have disappeared and a distinctly American type of character and thought has taken their place. Some of our religious writers may combat this view of assimilation, for they see European notions of Sunday invading in our great cities the customs of our earlier history. Bishop Potter, of New York, considers it "an impertinence for the German or the Frenchman, for the Jew or the Mohammedan to come here demanding that we shall waive the customs and repeal the laws that hallow our Lord's day," and the New York *Evangelist* thinks "We have now a larger alien element than is safe, and ought to have twenty years to digest and assimilate it." Perhaps it ought to be conceded that our large importations of foreigners do modify the popular reverences and traditions. What we do claim is that for the children of immigrants, America is their home, and its political institutions are their pride, and it is only the political side of the question which government can touch. Whatever the consequences to us, no restriction based upon religious observances or personal convictions can be imposed upon access to our ports.

Soon after the last census was taken the number of immigrants rose rapidly for three or four years, until it reached over 450,000 in a twelve-month. Then it declined to nearly half that number; but in the year ending 30th June last, it rose to flood water mark again. In the last seven years the United States has received about 2,250,000 additions to its foreign population.

If this immigration is entirely free and natural it ought to be regarded as a great blessing rather than a peril. English economists long ago discovered that the British policy of promoting emigration resulted in the departure of the younger, more enterprising, and honest portion of the poorer classes, leaving the imbecile, the pauperized, and the criminal at home. By the estimate of Thorold Rogers each immigrant arriving on our shores represents \$750 in capital expended in bringing him or her to the state of efficiency with which he or she disembarks in our ports. On this basis Europe has enriched us in seven years with an invested capital of \$1,687,000,000. It might almost be fair for the Englishman to say "you shall not take all our good working people and leave the inefficient behind for me to support. You ought to be content with

the average quality of the population from which your immigration is derived." There is no doubt that the United States have been immensely profited by their reception of foreigners.

The objection now most strongly felt is towards that immigration which is not free nor natural. Of this there are two classes: those who are brought here on labor contracts and thus constitute a species of coolies, and those who are smuggled in by foreign authorities, in order to relieve their home states of the burdens of caring for them. As for the prohibition of what we have called coolie immigration, if we may apply it to the Chinese, we may for like reasons apply it to Italians and Hungarians. But there is something usually attendant upon foreign contract labor which brings its own cure. Three years ago a lot of Hungarians were brought on contract to work the mines of Western Pennsylvania. They were not long in learning that their wages were much below those generally paid to miners in the United States, and they soon broke out in one of the most ungovernable strikes that have visited the coal regions. Their ignorance, and especially of English, made it almost impossible to reason with them, while their sense of being aliens increased the suspiciousness of their characters. In the end the importation of this labor did not pay. It did, however, throw upon the county the support of many homeless families impoverished by the strike, and hence the evil became one bearing upon all classes of society.

The trick of foisting upon America imbeciles, lunatics, paupers, and convicts is a very old one. Before the Revolutionary war the British government used to contract its convict-labor to middlemen for its deportation to Virginia, and ever since foreign officials have tried to dump their unfortunates upon our shores. Soon after the Secession war, Switzerland was detected in this business and compelled to quit it. Recently Great Britain has offered frequent instances of it. Inmates of the county almshouses in New York have been tracked through Canada to the poor guardians of Ireland and England. Away out in Kansas City, where labor is scarce and the power of absorbing or distributing it is great, the Charity Organization Society avers that 30 per cent. of those whom it has to assist are of foreign extraction. It is these people who are here upon compulsion that do not make good citizens. The anarchists of Chicago are largely refugees. If they had come hither voluntarily they would be in less antagonism to American methods and traditions.

It will be difficult to resolve this problem so as to repel undesirable and attract desirable immigration. A carefully drawn bill, embracing all the features common to a dozen schemes, was presented to Congress in its last session at the solicitation of Edmund Stevenson, Commissioner of Emigration, but it never got through the House. It is now revived for endorsement by Charitable and Economic Associations. It is but little different from the legislation of New York State, and its chief effect will be to make the provisions of that commonwealth the law of the land. In support of it may be counted much of the labor, the charitable, and the religious element of the country, and this concentration of opinion is increasing.

D. O. K.

BUILDING ACTIVITY IN PHILADELPHIA.

WITH the Centennial celebration an era of architectural activity commenced throughout the Atlantic seaboard, and Philadelphia, previous to that date the most conservatively unarchitectural of the large American cities, at least in its dwelling-houses and commercial structures, felt the influence of the revival to an extent perhaps greater relatively than any other of them. But a decade cannot completely change a city, and thus, in spite of new buildings and new fronts by the hundred, block after block still remain to show what all Philadelphia was in ante-Centennial days.

Strata of clay, out of which good, hard, red bricks can be made, have given Philadelphia a color which it is likely to preserve through all changes of style. In any view it is an expanse of red. From Belmont or Lemon Hill, though the huge block of the City Hall, and the Greek temple in the grounds of Girard College, with a few other buildings, shine white in the sunlight, they are but specks of light in a dark red ocean. In its redness no other large city resembles Philadelphia, except, to some extent, Baltimore. New York has much more variety of color. There is brown stone as well as red brick, and there is an abundance of painted iron.

Search along the principal streets of Philadelphia would have revealed, even before the Centennial, much that was not red brick, yet the brown sand stone, Ohio stone, green serpentine, granite, and marble (popular though white marble was), scarcely seemed to diminish the volume of red in any street except Chestnut. Plain, almost unsightly, and decidedly monotonous, although Philadelphia dwelling-houses of the older sort may be, they have their interest, for they are almost peculiar to Philadelphia. The

convex or "swell" front of Boston is unknown here. The pretentious brown stone front of New York, with its grandiose flight of steps and swaggering entrance, is as rare as the great auk. Not even in the suburbs do we meet with the regular "American vernacular" frame house, with its jig-sawed scroll-work stuck upon clapboards or "rustic" boarding. Just over the Delaware the latter class of house is common enough, but around Philadelphia, as we leave brick we come upon stone—the micaceous schist of the archæan belt that underlies all the clays and gravels of Philadelphia, and crops out upon the surrounding hills.

There may come a time,—at the rate we are going it will not be very long,—when a front of pressed brick, with white marble steps and sills, rectangular openings, and no mouldings of any kind save wooden ones, will be esteemed a curiosity, like the bison and the real wild Indian.

In the newer architectural efforts there is an infinitude of variety both in material and color, yet red still predominates. We have light gray limestone, red sand stone, buff or yellow brick, and various other materials added to those before in favor; but there has also been an extensive movement toward the use of terracotta, and this material re-inforces the need of the brick. The preference of insurance companies for brick, coinciding with the artistic revival which has swept through the land, and produced a host of modellers and ornamental draughtsmen, has resulted in bringing terracotta which is but artistic brickwork, into great demand. Bricks of the usual size, but moulded at one end so that they can be built up into almost any desired contour, are also greatly used.

The style of the new movement was at first in many respects identical with that practiced by Mr. R. Norman Shaw, Mr. Nesfield, and others in England, and called, or rather mis-called, Queen Anne. As practiced by the above-named gentlemen the name is not inapplicable, for the details of their work are such as might be found in houses of the date of Queen Anne and the first Georges, though the outline is always more varied and picturesque. But the founders of the new manner called it "Free Classic" and the structures of all kinds, public and private, built under its influence have been very free classic indeed, combining motives from Gothic and early Renaissance with many efforts at entire originality. The offices of the Insurance Company of North America, and Nos. 413,415 Walnut street, both the work of Bostonian architects, to a less extent the Wood Building, the front of the Horticultural Hall on Broad street, and some other commercial structures, as well as quite a number of dwellings west of Broad street and in the suburbs, may be called Queen Anne; but many of the city buildings very recently erected show a tendency toward either an early or late phase of the Italian Renaissance. Various terracotta and brick offices and stores on Market and Arch streets recall the brick and marble architecture of Northern Italy in the earlier Renaissance. The Brown building which has just been run up at the corner of Chestnut and Fourth would in England be called Italian. The Romanesque, as practiced by the late H. H. Richardson, has made its influence felt in the great mass of the Bullitt Building, now in course of construction on Fourth street, near Walnut. Furness may be called a "Free Gothic" rather than a "Free Classic" artist, but he always produces something startlingly original, as witness the Unitarian Church on Chestnut, next to Chandler's pretty and picturesque Swedenborgian one. The bower or porch, for it is a combination of both with a tall red roof, is unlike anything before seen in this city.

It is scarcely fair to any of the foregoing buildings to mention along with them the huge pile of white marble which is rising upon and around the site of the Post-office, yet in size it will excel every other commercial building in the city. In style it is vernacular Renaissance.

But it is not among commercial structures that the greatest activity has prevailed. The number of dwellings of all classes erected during the last decade has been enormous. In the more peopled parts of the city whole neighborhoods have been remodelled, while new fronts have sprung up until the aspect of many a street has altered. Suburbs have arisen in the woods and fields, and red-tiled roofs and high chimneys shine among the green of the trees in places where three or four years ago all was rural. Stone, brick, what looks like half-timbered construction, and tiles or shingles, are often all employed in the exterior of the same cottage. Frequently the lower floor is local stone; the next, red bricks; the upper, with the gables half-timbered work or shingles. The architect who is most successful in obtaining picturesque, in his country houses adheres entirely to rubble stone, with dressed stone where absolutely required, as a material for walls. Some enthusiasts for "Old Colonial," for the days when this country had no architecture, and was short of building materials, cover their cottages with shingles, sometimes aesthetically disposed in wavy lines, and variegated with bits of bottle glass set in plaster. Happily this is rare, and the modern movement as a whole may be

characterized as a return to an honest use of materials, coupled with much originality, picturesqueness, and often beauty.

W. N. LOCKINGTON.

THE PEOPLE OF CANADA.¹

CANADA we regard as a geographical term, denoting a region rather than a people. Dr. Bryce in arguing for the use of the latter term recalls the fact that of the 4,324,810 inhabitants of the seven provinces of the Dominion in 1881, no less than 3,715,492 were native-born Canadians. He also claims that throughout the Dominion, now but eighteen years old, there is a stronger feeling of nationality than there was in the United States in 1812. To make an argument from such comparison is vain. Yet weak as such special pleading is, Americans have no desire to lessen the effect of any pleas in behalf of Canadian nationality. The union of British America under a fairly popular government and the steady prosperity and progress of its several parts is a matter for congratulation. The appearance of this book, written by a native Canadian, now professor in Manitoba College, is a proof that a new spirit is stirring among the people for whom it is chiefly intended.

The method which in the hands of John Richard Green wrought such striking results when applied to the history of the English people is here employed as far as possible for the loosely connected annals of the British American provinces. The elements from which their people have sprung, the material, social and religious forces which have made them what they are, are clearly presented, and the romantic incidents from the times of Cabot, Cartier and the early explorers down to the insurrection which Louis Riel expiated with his life, are graphically though briefly delineated. The work is of course largely concerned with characters and events which form part of the history of the United States, yet these are viewed from such a different standpoint that an aspect of novelty is often presented.

By the discovery of both the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence, France had secured the basis of a grand empire in America. The far-sighted ministers of the French kings formed projects of commensurate grandeur for building it up, and the French people, led by military and religious adventurers, diligently prosecuted their plans. Had they succeeded they would have confined the English colonists to a precarious footing on the Atlantic coast. But the English colonies, left to themselves, with little aid or direction from the home government, developed an internal strength and resolution which enabled them to resist successfully the oft-threatened attacks, until Britain at last awoke to the necessity of establishing her dominion by the conquest of Canada. New England's capture of Louisbourg pointed the way to the capture of Quebec. At the era of American independence Canada, though politically attached to Great Britain, was thoroughly French in language, laws, institutions and religion. One result of the struggle for independence, almost unnoticed by American historians, was the settlement of Upper Canada by the loyalists from the United States. These devoted adherents of British rule yet retained their love of British liberty and introduced the ideas and institutions which are its support and guarantee. For themselves the loyalists had practically renounced the results of a century of progress, but for Britain they laid anew the foundation of a colonial empire.

The War of Defence, as Canadians call the war of 1812-15, has its glories for them, as it had its corresponding humiliations for the overweening Americans who entered on it as a war of conquest. The aristocratic and exclusive spirit of the loyalists who had founded Upper Canada led them to devise measures to preserve the direction of its affairs in the hands of their families. But settlers of different origin, who had been attracted by the cheapness of lands, strenuously asserted their equal rights. The rapid progress of the great democracy beyond their borders also caused a social and political restlessness among the people. Even the slow-moving French demanded an equality of privileges with English subjects. The various rebellions which these movements produced form for many years the staple of Canadian history.

A new chapter was opened by the demand for union among the wide-spread provinces of British America. Here again the predetermining cause was the example of the United States in the extension of settlements on the Western prairies and on the Pacific coast. To preserve her own dignity and self-respect Canada must emulate her progressive neighbor, and her name must be extended over a grander territory. The success of the movement required a reasonable independence from the once jealous control of the mother-country, which the latter, profiting by a century of experience, wisely granted. It required also the prosecution of a stu-

pendous railroad enterprise. Yet this price was probably not too great for the undeniable advantages secured to the people. In the main, prosperity has attended the new government, and though the maritime provinces are disposed to grumble at an increase of burdens from which they derive no immediate benefit, this new problem of statesmanship is not too difficult to be solved by reason and patience.

There are some amusing features in Dr. Bryce's book, as for instance, his placing at the head of his chronological table the date 638 B. C., when "Solon, who told of Atlantis, was born," and the insertion in the text of the Buddhist myth of Fusang, 449 B. C., taken from Mr. C. G. Leland's book. In the truly historical parts of his work Dr. Bryce shows better judgment and careful discrimination. We cordially commend the book to all who desire a better acquaintance with the history, conditions and prospects of Canada.

J. P. L.

THE JUDGE IN THE CATHEDRAL.

THERE is nothing in England an American enjoys so much as the curious old customs and costumes that are still kept up; nothing he resents so much as their threatened disappearance. I sometimes think, now Englishmen are too busy fighting Italian vandalism to have time for home affairs, that Americans had better form a society for the preservation of British antiquities. Certain it is that from English carelessness or indifference, life in England is fast losing the picturesqueness we love so well. I never look on at a quaint ceremony, a survival from the past, never see a quaint dress, an heirloom from other centuries, without wondering if it, too, is destined to go the way of so much else that was beautiful.

The ordinary tourist travels through the country so fast that he necessarily misses many of these old ceremonies and overlooks many of the old costumes. He may pass through a little old town, for example, without seeing the principal persons in it,—the beadle in his cocked hat and knee breeches, who rings a dinner bell and cries a message through the streets. I know it was not until I had lived in cathedral towns for many months that I had even heard of the visit of the judge to the cathedral at the beginning of the assizes; and yet of all the services or ceremonies now held in the cathedrals this is by far the most picturesque, the best worth seeing. Moreover, it acquires additional interest nowadays, because the chances are it will be, before very long, abolished. Already non-conformist judges refuse to take part in the prayers the Dean and Canons are ready to offer for them. This is a great pity, because it is seldom the cathedrals are put to the use for which they were originally intended, that is, for great religious pageants, and this official visit of the judge, when properly managed, gives one a very good idea of the color and pomp and beauty that filled the cathedral in the days before it had become a mere monument to a dead religion. But on the other hand, if not properly managed, the ceremony is sadly ridiculous, a wretched parody of past piety that dishonors rather than honors the cathedral. Such, at least, was the impression it made upon me the other day at Gloucester, where of all places it should have been most impressive, because of the solemnity and grandeur of the Norman nave. At three, the hour of service, choristers, canons, and deans straggled down to the west door to await the coming of the judge. The latter was no less than twenty minutes late; the choristers grew more and more restless, and at last broke ranks and went and sat on near benches, where, judging from their laughter, they amused themselves telling stories; the dean beckoned to an old lady, and kept her by him gossiping. Nothing seemed less possible than that they had come together for a religious service. In the meantime two bedesmen opened the door, and two beadles in cocked hats and black gowns were seen outside hanging about the steps. Then there came straying in a man in frock coat and high hat, carrying an umbrella and fishing rod, with which he seemed uncertain what to do, hiding each in turn behind the door, but in the end deciding to keep the fishing rod, which turned out to be a wand of office. Finally the dignitaries began to arrive; first, the mayor in red robes, to whom absolutely no attention was paid; next, the sheriff, gorgeous in huzzar uniform, who gave the dean a familiar nod that seemed to say, "Hallo, old boy, how are you?" Then more men in frock coats, carrying fishing rods, apparently much to their embarrassment, a chaplain in black gown and bands, and last of all, the judge. The dean rushed up to him effusively and grasped and shook his hand as if he had not had the pleasure for years. The procession re-formed. First the choristers, followed by the mayor, the sheriff, the men with the fishing rods, and the judge and the dean walking sociably side by side. The judge was in full judicial costume, wig, red gown, and grey lawn, which in shape was not unlike an old-fashioned talma, so that he looked like an old lady carefully wrapping herself up for fear of draughts. The dean, who has been but recently appointed, had to be prompted at every stage of the ceremony by

¹SHORT HISTORY OF THE CANADIAN PEOPLE. By George Bryce, LL. D., Professor in Manitoba College, Winnipeg. Pp. vii. and 528. London: Sampson Low, Marston, Searle & Rivington. 1887.

the choristers and verger, and now, all the way up the nave, he kept talking to the judge with a deferential civility that detracted still more from the dignity and impressiveness of the occasion. The choir doors were closed and the service began. As I left the cathedral from a little alley way leading into the close, came marching a detachment of policemen who should have been on hand to lead the procession into the cathedral; from another direction, still later came, two trumpeters, whose trumpets should have heralded the arrival of the judge. The whole performance was so slovenly, so anything but solemn, so wholly in keeping with the marked indifference of the dean and chapter of Gloucester to their own cathedral, that anyone who took part but in this one visit of the judge would think it indeed time for such a farce to be done away with.

Fortunately I have seen the same ceremony at York and know how beautiful it can be. There it was as solemn and impressive as at Gloucester it was slovenly and absurd. Nowhere have I seen such a beautiful picture or pageant. If Mr. Irving were to reproduce it on the Lyceum stage the critics and the public would go into raptures over it. As, however, it actually occurs to-day and has for theatre only a cathedral, nothing is said about it. It was in November when I was present at the judge's service in York Minster. There it was held at four o'clock, so that the gas was burning in the choir, the organ standing out a dark mass against a space of light, the shadows in the broad nave seeming but the deeper by contrast. There was the same procession of white-robed clergy and choristers to the west door, but there was no delay, no time for lounging and laughter and idle gossip. The Lord Mayor and his attendants entered by one of the smaller doors and at once took their places in the procession. Almost immediately a sound of trumpets was heard without followed by a loud knocking. The great doors were thrown open, and against the fading light of the afterglow dean and choristers and cross-bearers were softly silhouetted. The organ pealed forth a triumphant march, the judge, all in red, his footmen in full livery, the trumpeters in herald's costume holding aloft their trumpets stepped across the threshold; twelve or more halberdiers carrying halberds marched up the nave falling in line on either side to keep back the crowd, while the solemn procession, the judge walking alone and silent, passed into the choir. To watch it was to step back into mediæval Christianity. The brilliant robes, the quaint costumes, the tall halberds, all gave color and life to the usually bare and desolate nave. Surely so long as the cathedrals stand every effort should be made to preserve a ceremony which can help us to forget their dead present for their living past.

REVIEWS.

THREE SUMMER NOVELS.

A LAD'S LOVE. By Arlo Bates. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

BAR HARBOR DAYS. By Mrs. Burton Harrison. New York: Harper & Brothers.

THE CONFESSIONS OF A SOCIETY MAN. Edited by Miss Blanche Conscience. New York: Belford, Clarke & Co.

BY common consent, summer literature is of a lighter quality than that published in the cooler season. Summer idyls, stories of watering-place life, accounts of experiences at various resorts, flirtation novels, are in vogue. People who are lounging away their vacation at Newport, Bar Harbor, or Campobello, are supposed to enjoy seeing as in a mirror the daily life they are leading with more or less *ennui* shown up in fiction. We are not certain, however, whether the law of contrasts is not as true in this case as elsewhere. In winter, when one's horizons are narrowed down to the smallest possible circle, there is a distinct charm about pictures of summer life; one's imagination may then soar to flights which enable one to think of a picnic with rapture; sitting by the sea and dreaming seems then an intense delight; and a walk across country with glimpses of the flight of a storm along the distant mountain range, glowing harvest light playing over the grain on the hill-side, and flickering gleams of copsewood coolness; all these are suggestions which serve to rouse one, to lift one out of the cramp and pettiness of work-a-day life. In summer, however, when one's cry is

"Oh for a little one-story thermometer,
With twenty small zeroes all ranged in a row!"

it is almost exasperating to read of these imaginative delights; when one is daily made aware what it is to eat one's dinner in the woods, with rheumatism in one's knees and the salt forgotten; when one knows that sitting by the sea, even with the most delightful companions, is an experience of glare and sunburn; that rocks are uncomfortable; a walk across country beyond one's power; and green wooded nooks by mossy springs haunts for flies and mosquitoes. In fact, the reading one really wants in summer is something bracing and stimulating; something which takes

hold of your deeper thought and interest. Summer itself is a season of disillusion. When

"The hot days go
Many and slow

As if time's reckoning were perverse and wrong,"

one needs a prop to one's deeper beliefs in the real meaning of life—at least something that will make hours pass and carry one away.

None of the books before us belong to the category of intensely interesting; but Mr. Bates's "A Lad's Love" gives a very pleasant picture of life at Campobello Island, with its summer-time recreation and amusements. There is not too much effort at local color and no tedious descriptions of the various picturesque points of that far off resorts which grows year by year more in favor with pleasure-seekers. The book is bright, gossipy, with an exuberance of innocent, youthful life, and youthful talk. If the mature reader is in sympathy with the boys and girls who chaff each other, utter atrocious witticisms, and talk at times like the mad hatter in "Alice's Adventures," he will be amused and reminded of old days when he too made bad puns, and thought he dropped precious crumbs of wit when he tried to be facetious. Mr. Bates always writes pleasingly; his touch is delicate and true, and his insight penetrating; but whether it was worth his while to spend time and pains in depicting the vicissitudes of feeling of a spoiled cub like his hero, Gilbert Hampton, we are not sure. A lad's first love is never of tremendous importance to any one in the world save himself, and when it makes a young fellow so odious in all respects as it does Gilbert, we can only think of Carlyle's advice regarding the treatment of youthful male creatures. This eddy of ardent feeling, which first seeks to expand itself on a passion for Mrs. Van Orden, a widow of thirty-five, then is finally accepted by her daughter, aged seventeen, may all be very natural, but it is impossible to consider it serious, while it is too selfish and egotistic to have a humorous effect. We like West better, with his fun and his jokes and his healthy boyish vigor. The two heroines are of the feline, kittenish order, and remind one of Charles Reade's women; but although the playful character of their relationship may be a little overdrawn, the mother and daughter make a pretty picture and group pleasantly with the lesser personages who go to fill up the background of summer hotel life.

Mrs. Harrison has taken Bar Harbor for her theme, and without writing a novel has given a picture of cottage life on the Island with an outlook into the larger social life. Dame Trot, a female fox-terrier, tells the story; and not being a dog of great wit or resource, tells it rather tamely. One of Ouida's most popular novels, "Puck," gives the adventures of a dog; but in spite of Ouida's success in this line, it seems a doubtful experiment for most writers to try it. In the present case it offers the author every disadvantage with few compensations. Some canine traits well recognized and well beloved by lovers of dogs, are to be found occasionally; but, as a rule, the whim is too forced, and the effect too trivial to be acceptable.

"Confessions of a Society Man" seems to have been written with a view to holding the mirror up to fashionable life and to show vice its own foul image. It describes the daily lives of a set of young men born to opportunities of education and usefulness, who instead of finding wealth and ease conducive to the broadening of culture and widening of taste, revel in senseless and stupid follies and sensual indulgences. Their idea of "society" is a feeding, drinking, and dancing place; their ambition to know "life" is not unlike that of a sailor in port. Nothing more feeble, more crude, more utterly vicious than are the instincts, principles, and actions of these candidates for inebriate and lunatic asylums can be readily imagined. The reader is left to draw his own moral; but the moral is there, and it actually reflects less on the young men themselves than upon parents, teachers, and social leaders and opinion-makers. We cannot call the book realistic, because we have associations with the word which we hardly like to have profaned. But it is no doubt a literal record of the lives of a certain class of young men, not in truth "society men" but weak-minded and vicious-lived youth who are tolerated on account of a respected family connection. Since the world is not made up of young people under the age of twenty-five, the real importance of these individuals to society or to the universe at large may be easily estimated. The author in seeking to point his moral sharply has told his story with an entire absence of illusion. He narrates his own experiences, which are chiefly those of flirtation; he is apparently master of the art of pleasing, and engages himself to one girl after another, frequently finding himself in an awkward dilemma by having three or four love affairs on his hands at once. At parties he seeks the prettiest girls, choosing the most charming of all for his partner at supper; then when supper is announced, sets her on the stairs, and feeling hungry and thirsty takes pains to satisfy himself before offering the young lady her modest share of his feast. After supper the scene usually degenerates into some-

thing not unlike an orgy; the young men, after upsetting their dancing partners, are assisted to their cabs, etc. Most of these young fellows are not masters of themselves; but Richard Conway, the hero of this chronicle, is self-calculating enough to be moderate, and has cut grooves in which to run his vices. He is a clever lawyer, but feels that it is not worth his while to work, so depends upon a rich father, and intends finally to make a prudent marriage. Clever although he is, and systematic as is his brutality and heartlessness, he gradually becomes involved in the web of his own making. One girl after another refuses him, owing to the publicity of his various escapades, one of which is going uninvited to the house of a gentleman on Walnut street, who is giving a ball. He is at last left without social or private resources, as his father loses his money, and all his girl friends refuse him. His last resort is to make a mercenary marriage. His closing word is: "You can take my word for it that I have been honest in my effort to give you a truthful picture of society life as it is at present." The revelation contained in such a book is displeasing, and the first thing to say is that the book should never have been written. "I am thankful to live in times," wrote Thackeray, "when men no longer have temptation to write so as to call blushes on women's cheeks, or would shame to whisper wicked allusions to honest boys."

But our generation seems to be suffering from a dangerous disorder, and its symptoms of blood poisoning are in process of being examined by microscopic porings and minute and detailed observations. But a diagnosis of this social anemia makes one long for the pure air of the highway and the work of the battle-field and the toils of the sea. It would be impossible for the book to do harm to any but the most weak-minded—to any but those already predestined to vice. Yet one cannot recommend it on the other hand as likely to give pleasure or profit to any imaginable class of readers.

SHAMROCKS. By Katherine Tynan, author of "Louise de la Vallière and Other Poems." Pp. 197. London: Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.

While Miss Tynan discloses her nationality in the title of her book, she shows us to what poetic school she belongs by dedicating it to William M. and Christina Rossetti. Like Aubrey de Vere, Boyle O'Reilly, and Sir Samuel Ferguson, she finds in the old legends of her native land the theme of her most ambitious verse. "Diarmuid and Grainne," "The Story of Aibhric," "The fate of King Feargus," "The Irish Hills," "Shamrock Song," and "The King's Cupbearer," treat of subjects which have a charm for the Irishman's heart, even when weakly handled, for no land casts such a glamour over her children, whatever their stock—Turanian, Celtic, Norman or Saxon—as Ireland does. She is the unforgettable land to all who breathed her air at the first. And to these dear themes Miss Tynan does large justice. She has learnt to sing in the notes of a genuine poet,—to see the really poetical side of life, and to give expression to her vision in genuine verse. It is true that some of the mannerism of the Pre-Raphaelite school clings to her, as for instance in the love of old world words and quaint epithets. But these are not the main thing in her song, as with the mere imitators of that style of verse. She is a voice, not an echo. Her utterance is that of a deep and genuine feeling, not of assumed moods, thought poetical. There is true love of nature, tense Irish patriotism, and a certain Catholic poetry, which yet never jars on Protestant ears, and a nice insight into the worth of human ties, especially that which binds the mother to her children. Here are verses from the words of a mother where children have gone over "Death's wide sea:"

"Oh is the new land fair
That you have journeyed to,
With floods of amber air,
And hills of marvellous hue,
And a city's shining spires
Fashioned of Day-dawn's fires?
"Oh is it a pleasant country
That you are come unto,
With leaves on the greenwood tree
And birds above in the blue,
And shades below the trees
Where the weary dream at ease?
"And little children playing
On a green and golden mead,
And One o'er the green sward straying
Whose face I know indeed,—
The dear face on the road,
The dear face, kind and good?"

Music and sympathy are the keynotes of the volume.

THE FISHERY QUESTION. Its Origin, History, and Present Situation. By Charles Isham. Pp. 89, with map. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The greater part of this account of the dispute over the

Canadian Fisheries was prepared by its author for the United States History "seminar" at Harvard, and is a very good illustration of the value of such an institution inside a university. Mr. Isham is not a brilliant or graphic writer, but he has put together a careful and accurate account of the fisheries and of our relation to them from the start. He shows that it is impossible to understand the American attitude towards the problem without going back to the part the fisheries played in Colonial history, and that the first concessions were made at a time when only the coast of Newfoundland was occupied by settlers, and were made in view of the evident hardship of shutting the people of Massachusetts out of fisheries they always had enjoyed, and which no one else made use of. It was the spread of settlements on the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the rise of Canadian interests as distinct from British, which made the problem more difficult, and caused the introduction of various and restrictive interpretations of the earlier agreements. Hence the application in 1841 to the Crown lawyers on the part of Nova Scotia, and the Convention of 1853, which led to the Treaty of Reciprocity. Mr. Isham traces the termination of that treaty to our just dissatisfaction with the conduct of Canada during the War for the Union. In this he is mistaken. Its repeal followed naturally from the change of our tariff policy in 1861, and the failure of Canada to take the same step until eighteen years afterward. Otherwise, there would have been no such settlement of the matter as by the Treaty of Washington. The ingenuity with which Great Britain secured the appointment of the Belgian minister as the third member of the Halifax Commission of 1877, Mr. Isham does justice to, but not to the dishonesty,—exposed afterwards by Prof. Youle Hinds, of Nova Scotia,—with which the Commission was crammed with false statistics, before it ordered us to pay \$5,500,000 for the use of the inshore fisheries, besides admitting Canadian fish and fish-oil free of duty to our market. This latter involved a loss of \$350,000 a year in revenue, besides the injury to our fishermen. Our dead loss under that decision was between eight and nine millions of dollars, while our fishermen were a great deal worse off than if there had been no treaty. In response to their demand the treaty was "denounced" at the earliest date possible, as being as worthless as it was costly. The duties on Canadian fish were then revived, the Canadian authorities thereupon undertook to force open our markets by annoying our fishermen.

Mr. Isham applauds Mr. Cleveland's letter to Mr. Steele, and desires a new treaty for the settlement of the question. The objection to this is that there is nothing for a treaty to settle. Canada has nothing to grant us which we wish to have that is not secured us by the law of nations in its recent development. She only makes out a case by harking back to an agreement which was enacted when other maxims controlled international intercourse, and especially the intercourse between colonial dependencies and foreign powers. We do not want the inshore fisheries. They are not worth to us what Canada will ask for them, and especially they are not worth the repeal of the duties on her fish. She may keep these fisheries, and fine every American vessel that attempts to enjoy them. What we ask, as Mr. Isham says, is "the fullest commercial privileges to our fishermen in the ports of Canada," and that she has no right to refuse. If she does refuse it, it becomes the duty of the President to enforce the law.

ON TEACHING ENGLISH: with Detailed Examples and an Enquiry into the Definition of Poetry. By Alexander Bain, LL. D. Pp. xiii. and 256. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1887.

Every teacher of English should be familiar with Prof. Bain's works on grammar, rhetoric, and composition. Prepared for use in Scotland, they are not all equally well suited to American schools and methods of instruction. But they are original, practical, the fruits of ripe experience, and full of wise suggestion. The present work, fresh from the author's hand, is one of his best. It opens with a critical discussion of the various modes of teaching English, and exposes the faults of some popular devices, supported by the authority of great names. Weighty objections are alleged against the use in schools of annotated editions of Shakespeare's Plays, Bacon's essays, and similar works. The notes in these editions are often merely elucidations of verbal obscurities; they do not touch the more important point—style. Again, the notes in other editions are by their mixture of literary criticism, history, philosophy, and other matters, too wide in range for the instruction of a class in English. These books may be excellently adapted to readers of mature age, who study for self-culture, but they are not suited for elementary training. Prof. Bain's ideal text-book for schools would be a selection of passages from the great writers, determined by capability of illustrating those elements of style that need to be carefully taught. A common practice of the schools which is justly criticised is the frequent requiring of essays from the pupils. This practice is classed together with indiscriminate committing to memory as a crude device of the infancy of the art of education.

Prof. Bain's elucidation of the intellectual and emotional qualities of style is eminently happy. His careful criticisms of passages from Macaulay, Bacon, Carlyle, and others are among the best lessons of the kind to be found anywhere. They reveal the logical basis of style, the skilful adaptation of language to thought and emotion. A still higher range of criticism is found in Prof. Bain's dealing with the poets. Shakespeare, Byron, Wordsworth, Tennyson, and others are drawn upon for illustrative examples of the laws of rhetoric. Each in turn furnishes a verse or poem for careful study. Both thought and form are scrutinized; their merits discriminated, their faults noted. A thoughtful perusal of this part of the work will heighten the reader's appreciation of the essential truth of literary criticism.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

IT is not often that an author allows nearly thirty years to elapse between the appearance of a first work and a second. In 1859 Mrs. S. M. Henry Davis published "The Life and Times of Sir Philip Sidney," which was a very good piece of work, although not satisfactory in the treatment of his poetry. The autobiographical character of his sonnets was not brought out. In 1887 she issues (New York: Fords, Howard & Hurlbut) a prettily illustrated book of travel, "Norway Nights and Russian Days." The sketches it contains are lively and chatty, with graceful descriptions of the things most people want to hear about; and the illustrations are very good and appropriate. Of course our countrywoman is pleased with the simple, kind-hearted, honest Norwegian,—as who is not,—and with the summer-side of their country, which is all that visitors see. She has not the close acquaintance with the history of the people which would have enriched the landscape with many memories. Harold Harfaagr and the second Olaf are the only great names she recalls from the past. She makes some fun of the queer English of a guide-book published in Christiania. That by Lieut. Nielsen is in excellent English. The Russian part of the book is something more than a third of the whole, and is devoted to the two capital cities, especially Moscow. Both text and illustrations show that it was the church life of the people which most fascinated her. But there are some excellent pictures of types among the people.

"Avatar" by Théophile Gautier and "The Venus of Ille," by Prosper Mérimée are standard pieces of light French literature. They have been put in an excellent English dress by Myndart Verelst and are published by Brentano, New York, with an Introduction, "Proem" as he calls it, by Mr. Edgar Saltus. This gentleman has a certain critical aptitude, but he is very grievously given to fine writing. His "Proem" strikes us, indeed, as being little more than a mass of affectation, obscuring the meaning of his authors rather than illustrating it. Happily, the tales, though they are not of the common order, require no commenting. They are both excursions into what Poe called "the grotesque and the arabesque," and they suggest the American writer in various ways. The Gautier tale might be better for some condensation; the "Venus of Ille" on the other hand is surprisingly direct and compact, but lacks the more imaginative light of Gautier. They can be called good examples of modern French literary art.

Messrs. Cassell & Co. have added to their "Rainbow" series a cheap edition of Mrs. Geo. E. Spencer's successful novel "Calamity Jane." This bright book details the adventures of a company of emigrants in the Black Hills, somewhat in the tone of Mr. Stoddard's "Red Beauty," the title part being an eccentric female whose wits have been partly turned by trouble and injustice. It is a fresh and lively performance, and the hit it has made has been well deserved.

The accustomed novel reader taking up a book with the title "The Bag of Diamonds," and learning especially that the author is Mr. George Manville Fenn, can very shrewdly guess at the purport of the story. "The Bag of Diamonds" is, in fact, a variant on the familiar theme of a robbery under peculiar conditions, and the clearing up of the mystery by unexpected means. Mr. Fenn's work is always brisk and "taking," but he has never done anything quite as good in this line as "Double Cuning." (D. Appleton & Co.)

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON is reported seriously ill at Bournemouth, England. There is fear that he will never be strong enough to make his contemplated American journey.

According to the Boston *Transcript*, the mother of the late Sylvanus Cobb, Jr. was first cousin of Abigail Dodge (Gail Hamilton) and of Mrs. James G. Blaine.

In connection with the plan to form a Walt Whitman Society in Boston, the *Traveller* of that city says: "Boston prohibits the

sale of Walt Whitman's books. Even their circulation from the Public Library is forbidden, and his volumes appear there with the ominous three stars that tell the tale to the initiated. The idea of establishing a society for the promotion of ideas which the statutes of the city forbid to circulate is simply delicious. Boston is nothing if not consistent."

Mr. A. F. Bandelier has returned to Santa Fé with literal copies of more than 600 Mexican historical manuscripts, many of which were totally unknown.

Mrs. Julia H. Wilson, of New Haven, who has received from Bethany College the degree of Ph. D., greatly aided her father, Dr. E. A. Andrews, in compiling his Latin lexicon.

The Duke of Northumberland is about to issue, for private circulation, the "Annals of the House of Percy from the Conquest to the Opening of the Nineteenth Century." It will be a romantic history.

The twelfth volume of the Ninth Census contains the second part of Surgeon Billings' report on the mortality and vital statistics of the United States, and is accompanied by a portfolio of plates and diagrams.

M. Henri Gaidoz, the founder of the *Revue Celtique* and of *Mélusine*, has begun the publication, under the title of "Bibliotheca Mythica," of a collection which is to be composed of works upon the history of religions, mythology, traditions, and popular literature. The first volume to appear is "La Rage et Saint-Hubert" (Paris: A. Picard).

The publication is promised of a posthumous story of Eugene John's (E. Marlitt) called "Schulmeister's Marie."

Frank Vincent, Jr., of Tarrytown, N. Y., author of "The Land of the White Elephant," has returned home after journeyings of two years in Central and South America, during which he traveled 55,000 miles. He has a book in view.

Björnstjerne Björnson has renounced the annual allowance paid him by the Norwegian government because the Storting disregarded his intercession in favor of a similar grant to the writer Alexander Kjelland. In his letter to the Storting Björnson said that the reasons for disallowing Kjelland's claim held good in his own case also.

Librarian Poole and Prof. Giles of Brown University are said to be the only survivors of the eighty or more delegates who in 1853 formed the first convention of librarians.

It is now definitely arranged that the life of Mr. Darwin, by his sons, shall be published by Mr. Murray in October. It is expected to be the great book of the year.—F. Marion Crawford will return to America in October and spend the winter here.—A book to be called "Only a Curate," to be published by T. Fisher Unwin, is declared by the English papers to be likely to make a sensation in clerical circles.

A new volume will shortly be issued in the Appleton International Scientific Series called "Animal Magnetism," from the French of Alfred Binet and Charles Féré.

A monument is shortly to be erected at Jena to the memory of Fritz Reuter—"the most original humorist of modern Germany," in the opinion of the London *Athenæum*.

Garibaldi's autobiography is declared to be a "simple record of facts having nothing in common with the General's crude attempts at novel-writing, or his declamations against priests and tyrants." No arrangements seem to have been made as yet for publishing.

"The Myths and Moths of the Hawaiian Islands" is the title of a volume of legends and folklore to be published in the autumn. The alleged author is King Kalakaua, but it is likely that ex-U. S. Minister R. M. Daggett is the real writer. It is stated, indeed, that his Majesty had Mr. Daggett's "assistance," and from that hint it is not difficult to get at the true state of things. In any case the announcement is an interesting one.

The Rector of the Heilbronn Gymnasium has just discovered in an old desk two letters from Luther to the Suabian reformer Brenz, of the years 1524 and 1527; and five addressed by Melancthon, between 1555 and 1557, to the Suabian reformer Lachmann.

No mean contribution to Napoleonic literature is the stupendous work which the Marquise de Blocqueville is engaged in compiling relative to her father, Marshall Davoust, Duke of Auerstadt and Prince of Eckmühl. The fifth volume of the work has now appeared, and it contains the papers relating to Napoleon's campaign in Egypt, the reports of the Marshal from Germany, Poland, and Russia, and an account of the tenure of office by the Duke as Minister of War during the "hundred days."

Two volumes of verse on themes taken from Canadian history, by M. Louis Frechette, are to be shortly published in France, and

it is suggested that thereby M. Frechette may become a member of the Academy. The books will be named "L'Épopée Canadiennes and Feuilles Volantes."

"I do not approve of novels," says Mr. Grant Allen in *The Fortnightly*. "They are for the most part a futile and unprofitable form of literature; and it may profoundly be regretted that the mere blind laws of supply and demand should have diverted such an immense number of the ablest minds in England, France, and America from more serious subjects to the production of such very frivolous, and, on the whole, ephemeral works of art." There is doubtless a measurable share of truth in these strictures; but it is equally the fact that Mr. Grant Allen has himself added woefully to the mass of worthless—and harmful—fiction. Nothing more deplorable than his novels, it is safe to say, have yet appeared.

Mr. Matthew Arnold's autobiographic sketches, to which some reference has been made in this column, will bear the title "A Part of My Life."—A "Library of Wit and Humor," prepared for the most part by Mark Twain, will be published in the autumn by Charles L. Webster & Co. It will probably consist of a single large volume, though this part of the plan is open to change.—"The Telegraph of the Future," by George S. Hazlehurst, is the title of a book in press in London. (Trübner.)

Two important books on English foreign policy are under way, one by Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, the other by Mr. Sydney Buxton.

The "Leibnitz find," which was recently reported by the German papers, consists of about sixty letters, written in Latin, German, and French. They mostly treat of mathematical topics, and have been offered to the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, which intends to issue the collected works of its founder under the editorship of Prof. Zeller.

In his coming work, "The Viking Age," M. Paul Du Chaillu shows that the Vikings were no barbarians, but an accomplished people eminent in the arts of peace no less than those of war. Their literature will also be fully dealt with.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

The American Bookseller of July 15th is a special number, giving the Educational Catalogue for 1886-87. An attempt has been made to tabulate all educational books printed in this country, with manufacturing details, wholesale and retail prices, etc. Some 6,000 titles are included in this valuable list.

The serial story, "Joyce" now appearing in *Blackwood* is from the pen of Mrs. Oliphant. What a prolific writer she is, and of how high an excellence, notwithstanding!

It is said that a new half-penny evening paper is likely to be started in London in the Home Rule interest, to be edited by Mr. T. P. O'Connor, one of the Irish members of Parliament.

Mr. G. Hedeler, of Leipzig, is going to publish a monthly trade paper styled *The Export Journal*, in English, French, and German. It is intended to give an international organ for the book trades.

Prof. Harrison of the University of Virginia, has contributed to the *Critic* two excellent articles on the Native French Authors of Louisiana.

Mr. John Montgomery Ward who wrote the article "Is the Baseball Player a Chattel?" in the August *Lippincott's*, is a graduate of the Columbia College Law School. It must be noted also that Mr. Wm. S. Walsh, editor of *Lippincott*, will soon issue through the publishers of that magazine, a monograph on the *Faust* legend, illustrated with etchings by Herman Faber.

Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland writes to the editor of a Maine magazine that she has not given up literary work for periodicals. She says she has been an associate editor with Mrs. Lamb since June 1, on the *Magazine of American History*. To the Maine editor she further says: "The untruthful and inventive newspapers are at fault and not yourself. My work in Mrs. Reed's school for the next year is that of an associate, not assistant, and is in connection with my historical work in general."

ART NOTES.

THE proposed loan exhibition of historical portraits, by the Academy of the Fine Arts, to which we referred a week ago, is announced in a circular just issued from the Academy. It is proposed to open December 1, and close January 15, and to send for the pictures between November 15 and 20. Those desired are defined to be "oil paintings and miniatures by deceased artists or of persons no longer living. The circular says: "It is hoped that the public will appreciate the interest and importance of such an exhibition, and that those in possession of works of art of the kind mentioned will be ready to contribute to its success by placing

them at the disposal of the Academy. Several gentlemen have already expressed their desire to contribute valuable portraits. In order that proper arrangements may be made, and a suitable catalogue prepared, it is very desirable that the owners of such pictures as can be had should notify the secretary of the Academy as early as possible of their willingness to loan them. Should, unfortunately, not a sufficient number of pictures be secured to make the exhibition creditable, the project will be abandoned. But this city possesses some of the finest specimens of the works of Gilbert Stuart, John Neagle, Thomas Sully, Henry Inman, Matthew Pratt, C. W. Peale, and other important American and foreign artists, and it is hoped that they will be made accessible for the purpose. It is considered especially desirable that the many fine portraits by Stuart in our midst should be brought together at this time, as some of his best work was done while residing in Philadelphia from 1795 to 1806. In order to make the catalogue of permanent and increasing value it is desirable that the birth and death of the subject should be furnished, and in the case of married women their single name. Any other data respecting subjects will be acceptable and will be used by the committee at its discretion."

The committee in charge of the matter consists of Charles Henry Hart, chairman; Henry C. Gibson, Clarence H. Clark, William B. Bement, William S. Baker, Edward H. Coates, E. Burgess Warren, John H. Packard, M. D., Henry Whelen, Jr., John H. Converse, Charles Hare Hutchinson, Alexander Biddle, George S. Pepper, president of the Academy, and George Corliss, secretary. It seems somewhat unfortunate that the circular should intimate the possibility of a failure in the undertaking,—the chance of that being a reservation which is usually thought to be sufficiently implied, without being openly stated.

Mr. Edward A. Stewardson, of Germantown, has done credit to his *alma mater*, the Pennsylvania Academy, by his distinguished success in the competition for entry to the *École des Beaux Arts* of Paris. There were but thirty vacancies in the school this season, including the places of twenty-six *anciens*, that is, students already a year in the school, who were required to pass a new examination because the standard of requirement has been raised much higher on account of the pressure for admission. Beside the *anciens*, who were naturally regarded as having the inside track, so to speak, there were forty-six other competitors, making seventy-two in all. It required not a little courage for a stranger to enter so severe an ordeal against such odds, and the fact that Americans are out of favor with French artists did not make the trial any easier. The test was a twelve-hour study of the figure, in clay, made in class. Mr. Stewardson's narrow chances were reduced by his lot in the drawing for positions, his number being sixty-five, giving him about the worst possible place. All the same, he not only passed at the head of the competition, but opposite his name, posted at the top of the list, was inscribed the magic word "Premier." This is an honor that places him as it were "*hors concours*," exempting him from further competitions during his course at the *Beaux Arts*.

The Art Review, of New York, a very meritorious publication, as to its contents, announces that the three monthly numbers for May, June, and July of the present year are issued as one number, with 60 pages, and 15 full-page, copper-plate photogravures. It will be ready about August 12. The retail price will be three dollars, being three times the price of a single number. A similar plan will be taken with the three following numbers,—August, September, and October,—which will be issued as one about October 1. This will be of the same price, and will have an etching, besides fifteen photogravures.

The frontispiece of the *Magazine of Art* (London: Cassell & Co.), for August is a photogravure from a painting, "Here's Your Health" by José Domingo, the Spanish Meissonier. Of the letter-press, the opening article is on "Current Art," and is accompanied by illustrations reproducing a number of the more conspicuous pictures recently on exhibition in London. Farnley Hall, which Ruskin describes as "a unique place," is described in an article by S. A. Byles, with six illustrations by T. C. Farrer. Farnley is a beautiful old place in Yorkshire, on the Wharfe, belonging to the Fawkes family, chiefly interesting in an art sense by its possession of many pictures by J. M. W. Turner. There are scores of these in different rooms, including water-color sketches of Swiss and Rhine scenery. Modern acquaintance with Turner rests largely upon Ruskin's extreme praise of him, but the owner of Farnley, (then Mr. Walter Fawkes), so long ago as the earliest years of the present century, had made a familiar acquaintance with the artist, and was encouraging his work. Many of his pictures were painted especially for Farnley, on direct commission.

An article in *Harper's Magazine* for August is devoted to the art of mosaic. It is a description of "Ravenna and its Mosaics," showing the splendid relics of ancient mosaic art contained in the

desolate old city which once teemed with Roman life as the capital of the Western Empire under Honorius, Theodoric, and Justinian. The monuments that remain from those days between heathen and mediæval times, perpetuate the brilliancy and glory of primitive Christian art in this forsaken corner of Europe. The churches of San Apollinare and San Vitale, the tombs of Theodoric and Dante, and the Romanesque imperial palace, render the place replete with interest; and the unparalleled abundance of rich mosaic decorations distinguish Ravenna above all other treasures of this forgotten art.

The collection of historic portraits in Independence Hall has been enriched by an authentic likeness of General Philip Schuyler, one of New York's Revolutionary heroes. It represents a handsome and distinguished looking man in his prime, and seems to have been studied from life, though whether it is a contemporary work or not the description fails to relate. It was presented by Mr. Philip Schuyler of New York, the present head of the Schuyler family.

During the Centennial, the suggestion was made that Independence Hall should have a gallery set apart for statues of the signers. These it was proposed, should be portrait statues, as far as possible, and each should be contributed by the descendants of the colonists whom the signer represented. Statues of the signers are gradually coming into existence, and it may be possible at some future time to make a collection of replicas, in accordance with the above suggestion. The town of Amesbury, Mass., is to have a bronze statue of Josiah Bartlett, who was one of the signers for the Bay colony. A portrait of Dr. Bartlett from life, painted by Trumbull, will be used for the likeness. The statue is to be the work of Karl Gerhardt, and will be presented to the town by Mr. J. K. Huntington, one of the signer's descendants.

The annual circular of the Pennsylvania School of Industrial Art for the coming term, beside being a prospectus, is an interesting and valuable historic record, giving a sketch of the origin, rise, and progress of the school, and tracing its development from 1876 to the present time. In these days of manual training classes and of higher endeavor in industrial education, this account of the most successful institutions of its kind in America is of importance to all who are concerned in the work of the teacher.

There have been some changes in the personnel of the school recently and the faculty for the next term will be as follows: Principal, Prof. L. W. Miller; Vice-principal, Howard F. Stratton, a successful artist who graduated from the school in 1882; Instructors, Myrtle D. Goodwin, also a graduate; and Paul Rozenzwey from L'Ecole des Arts et Metiers, Paris. Head master of Textile Department, E. A. Posselt, from the Government Advanced Training School, Richenburg, Austria. Instructor on Jacquard and Power looms, Wm. E. France, from Conshohocken Worsted Mills. Instructor in wood carving, John Scott.

The school year of thirty-six weeks begins the second Monday in September. The evening classes open the second Monday in October.

Mr. James B. Sword has a meritorious marine on exhibition in a Chestnut street dealer's window. It represents a coasting schooner under double-reefed mainsail, feeling her way along shore through a lifting fog. The vessel is pointing to the foreground, and looms up to the eye of the observer with a wonderful appearance of forward motion. The heavy wet mist closes in around the craft on every side, and the mysteries of sea and shore which the drifting vapor "half-conceals, half-discloses" is admirably well suggested. The near-by water looks a little hard, but Mr. Sword is a good authority on the appearance of water and the effect of light thereon, and, moreover, he knows how to paint water as he sees it. If he reports it as looking hard under a shifting mist, the probabilities are that his report is correct.

Mr. Sword's many friends will regret to learn that he has been detained in town so far this summer by serious indisposition. He has been confined to the house for some time past, and, though getting out and about again, is still obliged to refrain from work.

The Minneapolis Exposition is to open this year on the 31st of August, remaining open until the 15th of October. The art department promises to be more important and interesting this year than last; and it will be remembered that last season's display was surprisingly good, and, what is more, the sales were unexpectedly large. The people of Minnesota have grown rich very fast and can afford to buy pictures if they want to.

Robert Kraus has produced a model for the monument to the victims of the "Boston Massacre," March 5, 1770. On a square base stands a cone, with a figure of Liberty beside it, one hand grasping a standard, (hardly the national flag in 1770), the other holding a broken chain. An eagle is perched below the flag. The names of the victims are on the cone near the top.

SCIENCE NOTES.

IN commenting on the observations of Mr. Glenn of Baltimore, on the strange immunity from disease of the men who are engaged in dredging sewage matter from Baltimore harbor, (see THE AMERICAN of July 23d), *Science* quotes from a report of Professor Carnally and Mr. Haldane, of University College, Dundee, who have been recently investigating the subject. They find that sewer air is singularly free from the micro-organisms which are regarded as the cause of various diseases, the proportion being much less than is contained in the air of well-ventilated schools, or even the best dwelling-houses. They also find that the number of such organisms found in sewer air increases with the increase of ventilation of the sewer, showing that they are derived from the outside air. The filth of the sewer seems to have no tendency to increase the number of the micro-organisms. As regards organic matter the sewer air was found to contain a very high proportion, and also it was heavily loaded with carbonic, both of which would be highly harmful without having any tendency to promote the spread of zymotic diseases.

An electric headlight has been recently introduced on an engine of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad which has given entire satisfaction in regular use, and has achieved some remarkable results in illuminating the track ahead for a great distance. A photograph was taken by its light on the railroad near Cleveland, showing the telegraph poles clearly for three-quarters of a mile ahead. A newspaper has been read by the light four miles away, and the time discerned by a watch at a distance of nine miles. The reflection of the light in the clouds has been noticed twelve miles away. The light used is a 2500-candle power arc light with a special reflector designed for the purpose, and a feed for the carbons, which gives a constant light despite the jar of the train. The engine for driving the dynamo is also of a special type, designed to overcome certain difficulties incident to the conditions of working on a running locomotive, and it is said to answer its purpose admirably.

A very remarkable boiler explosion which occurred in New York on the 16th of July is illustrated in this week's *Scientific American*. The boiler had been inspected in December last, and was licensed to carry 70 pounds of steam. The engineer banked his fires at 3 o'clock and left, it being Saturday. At 5 o'clock there was an explosion, and the boiler rose from the ground floor of the building where it was situated, penetrated the three floors above, was apparently deflected by the roof or something in the fourth story, and took a nearly horizontal direction, flying over four hundred feet, and landing in the back yard of a tenement house. The escaping steam must have been the propelling force, as it would have been impossible for it to fly so far from the initial impetus it received by the explosion. It is probable that the failure in the boiler was small, allowing the steam to escape gradually from the end, and thus keeping up the flight on the principle of a rocket. No reason can be given for the boiler's failing at so low a pressure and it is considered likely that some unauthorized person had been tampering with the fire. No one was seriously hurt by the accident, but if the boiler had gone thirty feet further or thirty feet less, in either case it would have crashed through the roof of a crowded tenement house, and the loss of life would have been enormous.

Prof. R. A. Proctor thus explains the science of curve-pitching in *Longman's Magazine*. When a ball (or in fact any missile) is advancing rapidly through the air, there is formed in front of it a small aggregation of compressed air. In shape the cushion of air is conical—or rather conoidal—if the ball is advancing without spin; and therefore it resists the progress of the ball equally on all sides, and only affects the ball's velocity. The same is true if the ball is spinning on an axis lying along its course. But in the case we have to consider, where the ball is spinning on an axis square to its course, the cushion of compressed air formed by the advancing ball has no longer this symmetrical shape. On the advancing side of the spinning surface the air cannot escape so readily as it would if there were no spin; on the other side it escapes more readily than it would but for the spin. Hence the cushion of air is thrown toward that side of the ball where the spin is forward, and removed from the other side. The same thing then must happen as where a ball encounters a cushion aslant. A ball driven squarely against a very soft cushion plunges straight into it, turning neither to the right nor the left, or if deflected at all (as against a billiard cushion), comes straight back on its course; but if driven aslant against the cushion, it is deflected from the region of resistance. So with the base ball. As the cushion of air against which it is advancing is not opposed squarely to it, but is stronger on one side than on the other, the ball is deflected from the region of greatest resistance.

In a recent report on statistics of lightning damage in Schles-

wig-Holstein, Baden, and Hesse, Dr. Hellmann gives the following figures: Soft-roofed houses are fired about seven times oftener than those with hard roofs. Windmills are struck fifty-two times and church and clock towers thirty-nine times oftener than ordinary houses with hard roofs. The marshy regions in Schleswig-Holstein are the most dangerous, and the land about inlets of the east coast the safest. With like conditions, the relative danger decreases the more houses are grouped together. In Baden the danger varies more than in any part of Germany (about Heidelberg it is 24, and in Waldshut 265 per million houses). In Hesse, the low plain of the middle Rhine is the most dangerous part. In the fifteen years, 1869-83, there were killed by lightning for every million men, in Prussia, 4.4; in Baden, 3.8; in France, 3.1; and in Sweden, 3.0. The geological nature of the ground, and especially its capacity for water, has important influence. Thus calling the danger on lime 1, that for sand is 9, while for loam it is 22. This is partly why most of South Germany and Austria is less dangerous than North Germany. There are four factors affecting the lightning danger to buildings: two physical—unequal frequency of storms and geological character; and two social—variable population and mode of building. Of all trees, oaks are most frequently damaged, beeches most rarely (in the ratio 54 to 1).

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

A DIGEST OF THE INTERNATIONAL LAW OF THE UNITED STATES. Taken from Documents issued by Presidents and Secretaries of State, and from Decisions of Federal Courts and Opinions of Attorneys-General. Edited by Francis Wharton, LL. D. In three volumes. 8vo. Pp. 825: 832: 837. Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office. 1886.

THE WORKS OF HUBERT HOWE BANCROFT. Vol. XXXVI. POPULAR TRIBUNALS. Vol. I. Pp. 749. San Francisco: The History Company.

THE REPUBLIC OF THE FUTURE, OR SOCIALISM A REALITY. By Anna Bowman Dodd. Pp. 86. \$0.50. New York: Cassell & Co.

RED SPIDER. A Novel. By S. Baring-Gould. Pp. 322. Paper. \$0.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

TALES BEFORE SUPPER, FROM THEOPHILE GAUTIER, AND PROSPER MÉRIMEE. Told in English by Myndart Verelst and Delayed with a Proem by Edgar Saltus. Pp. 254. Paper. \$0.20. New York: Brentano.

CALAMITY JANE. A Story of the Black Hills. By Mrs. George E. Spencer. Pp. 172. Paper. \$0.25. New York: Cassell & Co.

THE BAG OF DIAMONDS. By George Manville Fenn. Pp. 185. Paper. \$0.25. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

EDUCATIONAL MOSAICS. A Collection from Many Writers, (Chiefly Modern), of Thoughts Bearing on Educational Questions of the Day. By Thomas J. Morgan. Pp. 274. \$1.50. Boston: Silver, Rogers & Co.

THE OHIO REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

THE Republican party in convention assembled submits to the people of Ohio the following declaration of its principles:

1. We are in favor of a protective tariff to secure to American citizens the privilege of supplying every article which can be produced as well in the United States as in other countries and sufficiently to supply American wants. Such a tariff makes a demand for and gives employment to the labor of American citizens, and thereby aids in securing just compensation for labor. We denounce the Ohio Democratic platform of a tariff for revenue only, and which demands an indiscriminate reduction in all duties on imported articles, the effect of which would be to encourage importations, thus giving American patronage to foreign producers and foreign labor rather than to our own.

2. While we adhere to the public policy under which our country has received from Europe great bodies of honest, industrious citizens who have added to the wealth, progress, and power of our country, and while we welcome to our shores the well-disposed and industrious emigrant who contributes by his energy and intelligence to the cause of free government, we view with alarm unrestricted emigration from foreign lands as dangerous to the peace and good order of the country and the integrity and character of its citizenship. We urge Congress to pass such laws and establish such regulations as shall protect us from the inroad of the anarchist, the communist, the polygamist, the fugitive from justice, the insane, the dependent pauper, the vicious and criminal classes, contract labor in every form under any name, and all others who seek our shores not to become a part of our civilization and citizenship, who acknowledge no allegiance to our laws, no sympathy with our aims and institutions, but who come among us to make war on society, to diminish the dignity and rewards of American workingmen, and degrade our labor to their level. Against all these our gates should be closed.

But while favoring every honorable and practicable measure to protect American labor against the evil effects of foreign immigration and competition, we recognize also the dangers which menace it at home and condemn as hostile to its cause and as subversive of its dignity and power the bold and persistent usurpation in many of the states of its political rights and privileges. The condition of the men who labor in the North cannot be maintained nor improved so long as the men who labor in the South are wrongfully deprived of the rights and powers of American citizenship. Their labor meets in close and immediate competition and neither can be degraded without striking at the prosperity and independence of the other. Recognizing these plain truths, we demand a free ballot and a free count in all sections of our country. We demand it and will ever demand it as the entire source of justice to the real producers of prosperity and wealth, and the sole security of the Republic and its free institutions.

3. We deprecate national strife and divisions; we have placed the war with its hates and revenges behind us; but the settlements of the war must stand irrevocable, respected, honored, and observed in every part of the Republic. More we have never demanded; less we will not have. Congress should exercise its constitutional authority and take control and supervision of elections of representatives to Congress.

4. We demand such duties on wool and manufactures thereof as will secure the American market to American producers. We denounce the demand made under President Cleveland's administration by the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report of December 6, 1886, for the "immediate passage of an act placing raw wool under the free list," and we denounce the Democratic State platform which proclaims its hearty and unqualified endorsement of said administration and demands a reduction of the present duties on wool and on woolen and worsted goods. Such reduction would destroy the wool growing and woolen manufacturing industries, would invite large imports, break down American competition, and give the control of our market to the foreign producers who would ultimately demand exorbitant prices. We earnestly protest against the decisions of the Secretary of the Treasury in customs cases in the interest of the foreign producer and foreign labor as in opposition to the letter and spirit of the tariff laws.

5. We favor liberal pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the Union, adequate appropriations for the improvement of our national waterways, and national aid to education. If too much revenue be collected to meet these and other public needs, we demand that the first step in the reduction thereof shall be the abolition of the internal tax upon American grown tobacco.

6. The public lands of the United States should be sacredly held for the use and benefit of actual settlers alone, and the laws preventing the ownership of these lands by corporations and non-resident aliens should be rigidly enforced.

7. While we condemn the false pretense of President Cleveland's administration of the Civil Service law, we advocate the maintenance and proper enforcement of said law and demand such additional legislation as will remove appointments from partisan influence.

8. The Republican party has ever been the friend of oppressed nationalities, and we extend our hearty sympathy to Gladstone, Parnell, and their associates in their efforts to secure Home Rule for Ireland.

9. We condemn the action of Mr. Cleveland in vetoing pension bills, and especially we denounce the spirit manifested toward the maimed and disabled soldiers of the country in the language in which certain of his vetoes are couched; we condemn as unjust and unmerited his veto of the Dependent Pension bill, and declare that it was in plain violation of the nation's pledges to its defenders and of the oft-repeated promises of the Democratic party of the North made during political campaigns to secure votes; we demand of Congress that it pass, and of the President that he approve, liberal enactments pensioning soldiers of the country, that the helpless widows of dead soldiers, regardless of the cause of death, dependent parents, and disabled soldiers shall receive the bounty of the nation they fought to save, and which they richly deserve.

10. While favoring all proper legislation to secure patentees in their just rights to their inventions, we ask such legislation by Congress as will provide that the holder of a patent shall have no right of action for its infringement when, knowing that persons are innocently and in good faith using it without knowledge of the existence of the patent, he fails to give notice of the claim.

11. We heartily indorse the administration of Governor Foraker as wise, prudent, firm, and economical, and we do especially indorse and approve his patriotic declaration that no rebel flags shall be surrendered while he is governor. And we further indorse and approve his prompt action in instituting restraining measures to prevent the unlawful order of President Cleveland from being executed.

12. The fraud, forgeries, and crimes committed by the Democratic party in Ohio in the election for State officers and members of the General Assembly in 1885 deserve the condemnation and execration of all honorable men, and we hereby commend and indorse the action of the sixty-seventh General Assembly in preventing the consummation of these crimes and enacting registration laws applicable to the great cities of the State, whereby their repetition is rendered impossible. We further indorse and commend the action of the late Republican legislature in the provisions made by it for the establishment of a home for disabled soldiers and sailors, and for the levying of taxes by the commissioners of the several counties for the support and maintenance of indigent soldiers and sailors and their widows and children.

13. We point with just pride to the enactment of the Dow law in fulfillment of the promises of the Republican party, and we pledge ourselves to such further legislation as may be necessary to keep abreast with enlightened public sentiment on this question, to the end that the evils resulting from the traffic in intoxicating liquors be restrained to the utmost possible extent in all parts of the State.

14. We favor such legislation as will secure to the agricultural, commercial, and industrial interests of the State equally without discrimination in favor of any citizen or corporation, the benefits of transportation by all common carriers at the lowest rates consistent with justice, and that the waterways of the State should be maintained and improved so as to secure to the people the full benefits thereof.

Recognizing, as the Republicans of Ohio always have, the gifted and tried statesmen of the Republican party of other states, loyal and unflinching in their devotion to the success of the organization in 1888 under whatever standard-bearer the Republican National Convention may select, they have just pride in the record and career of John Sherman as a member of the Republican party, and as a statesman of fidelity, large experience, and great ability. His career as a statesman began with the birth of the Republican party; he has grown and developed with the growth of that organization. His genius and patriotism are stamped upon the records of the party, and the statutes and constitution of the country; and believing that his nomination for the office of President would be wise and judicious, we respectfully present his name to the people of the United States as a candidate, and announce our hearty and cordial support of him for that office.

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